The back H. W. Almy sailed for San Francisco on the 23d, taking a cargo of domestic produce valued at \$29,975. all for San Francisco this evening or early to-morrow morning, with a cargo of sugar and rice valued at \$35,476.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVATA.

Feb. 20—Schr Active, Puashiwa, from Maalsen, Maul. 21—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kchala, Hawaii. 21—Schr Kamaile, Boiles, Im Walmen and Kolos, Kausi. 21—Stmr Ri'auea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maul. 22—Schr Nettle Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maul. 24-Am bk Delaware, Hinds, 62 days from Burrard's

24—Schr Annie, Hanale, from Kona and Kau, Hawaji. 25—Am schr Ada May, B W Johnson, 28 days from Sain Francisco.

25—Schr Purokshi, Clark, from Hana, Mani.
25—Schr Purokshi, Kaiawaia, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
26—Schr Panahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
26—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
25—Schr Jenny, Hale, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
26—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26-Schr Odd Fellow, Nilra, for Koloa & Walmen, Kagai 20—Schr Odd Fellow, Nira, for Rollon & Walmen, Kaual 20—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Nawillwell, Kaual 20—Schr Mile Morris, Lin a, for Kahnist, Maul. 21—Schr Mannokawai, Kalauso, for Walhee, Maul. 22—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Mailko, Maul. 22—Schr Falry Queen, Kaaina, for Hansief, Kaual. 23—Stmr Kilaues, Marchant, for Maul and Hawaii. 23—Am bk Heien W Almy, Widdonson, for Ean Fran-23-Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawali, 26—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Labaica, Maui. 25—Schr Kamaile, Boiles, for Koloa and Walmes, Kausi

VESSELS IN PORT.

U S flag-ship Pensacola, Rear Admiral J J Almy. H B M's S Reindeer, Anson. U S Tuscarora, H Erben, Jr.

MERCHANTMAN. Am missionary brig Morning Star, Gelette, repairing. Nor Ger bk Unket Braesić, Chelbner. Am bk Delaware, Hinds, discharging. Am schr Ada May, Johnson, discharging

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF BARK DELAWARE, HINDS, MASTER .- Sailed from Esquimait on Dec 23d, with favorable winds from NW. which continued until in about lat 40° N; from thence to about lat 28.3 N nothing but gales of wind, with frequent heavy squalls of rain, and much thunder and lightning, heavy heavy squalls of rain, and much thunder and lightning, heavy swell from westward, winds variable and contrary; Feb ith, in lat 32° 19', long 138° 45' W, at 1 P M, passed a side-wheel steamer, steering to the SW; Feb 13th, in lat 27° N, long 144° W, at 3 A M, passed a steamship steering SW; from 1° 29° N to part, light and contrary winds from S and W, with continued swell from the westward, with frequent intervals of calms; Feb 24th arrived at Honolulu, 6 days after sighting land, during which time we had the wind light and variable from SE and W, occasional squalls with rain, and a strong current setting SE. current setting SE.

REPORT OF SCHOONER ADA MAY, B. W. JOHNSON, MARvez .- First five days out had light winds from SW, thence calms and light winds from E to S; for the last ten days experienced heavy westerly swell with much rain and calm, and occasional heavy gales from ESE. Arrived in Honolulu on Thursday evening, Feb 25th.

IMPORTS.

FROM BURBARD's INLET-Per Delaware, Feb. 24th: -45,-078 ft T & G Flooring, 164,482 ft Rough Lumber to C Brewer

EXPORTS.

FOR BAN FRANCISCO-	Per H. W. Almy, Feb. 23d:-
Bananus, buchs	256 Pultt, bales
Beche le Mer, cales	43 Bice, bags
Cocoanut Oil, caks	169 Shark Fins, caks
Motasses, bbts	108 Sugar, pkgs
Manila Rope, coll	1
Value Domestic 41	9,975.81; Foreign \$3,899,02.
	minimust a present the en Bolona, or
FOR SAN FRANCISCO-	Per Deutschland, Feb. 26th: -
Rice, bags	268 Mugar, kgs

Value-Domestie......\$38,476 35.

PASSENGERS. FROM WINDWARD PORTS-Per Kilaues, Feb. 21st-Captain

Vander Meulen. Lieut Ensor, Gov Kipi, Miss Atwood, Mrs Asine, Moses Kipi, and 45 deck. FOR WINDWARD PORTS-Per Kilauen, Feb. 22d-Frank S. Packer, H R Hitchcock, Alex Hutchimon, Mrs Kahni, Miss Morgan, A W Needham, Dr Harkness, E G Hitchcock, Miss Morgan, A W Neetham, Dr Har Helen Castle, and about 55 deck. For San Francisco-Per Heien W. Almy, Feb. 224 - Chas Peterson, Thos Lyon, John A Eagrs, John Sheplar, Alexander Travey.

Face San Francisco-Per Ada May, Feb. 20th-Orian Kincase, P Gibson, Theo W Johnson, Thea Horts.

JONES-In Jamaica Plain, December 23d, Lynns JONES, daughter of the late Daniel Jones of Nantucket, and wife of C. F. Winslow, M. D. Sawves-In this city, February 14th, Mr. Henny H. Sawyes, a native of New Hampshire, aged 53 years. He had resided in these islands during the past 24 years, and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Adbertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

home to our own people in the words:

"As I observed the vast wealth and prosperity of that nation, I was impressed with the reflection that it was a result of the industrious habits of the people. They are never idle, day or night. The wealth and greatness of nations is created by the cultivators of the soil and by the men who toil with their hands; and thus has it ever been since forms of government were first instituted on earth. To these considerations let us of Hawaii nei earnestly direct our attention, to the end that by our industries we may be enbled to attract foreign commerce to our ports, and freight it with the product of our country.'

It is evident that one result of the visit has near future, whereby His Majesty is led to say; "The Pacific Ocean with its productive islands now attracts the attention of the world. Our

"With the Hawaiian Islands it is probable that we shall have established a reciprocal commercial treaty, which will bring us into the most immediate and friendly intercourse with them, an intercourse so intimate in its business, social and political relations that it will be almost regarded as a portion of our own country, and its citizens a part of our own

SPEAKING OF OURSELVES collectively as a community, it may be remarked without fear of contradiction, that those of us who have lived here long enough to be fairly classed as " old residents," have insensibly and quite naturally got into a habit of valuing this little Island Kingdom of ours very highly, not to say that we have overestimated its importance in connection with the rest of the world. Our beautiful climate, our fertile soil, our grand scenery, our Christianized and law-abiding people, and last, not least, our remarkably favored position on the ocean highroad of the commerce of the Pacific,-are themes upon which we have often been eloquent and are ready again to be so, upon occasion. And yet it is a melancholy fact, that beyond California (and not very extensively even there) these Islands have been but very little known or thought of, except as the far-off place where Captain Cook was killed (and eaten, of course,) and to which Missionaries were sent a good many, years ago. And this too, notwithstanding the numerous tourists and others who have written strengthened as the world has grown in civilizaand published books on the Islands. And it is tion, and is now the foundation of all human quite likely that some of the Honorable Repressociety. It is not likely to be overthrown because sentatives in Congress, when asked to vote for speculative thinkers or great scientific theorists our Treaty, will have very indistinct ideas of who decry it, but it will survive when society itself or what we are-until perhaps enlightened by shall be wrecked and lost. our able and indefatigable Commissioners.

It is in view of these considerations, now that

His Majesty has happily returned from his late

000,000, the amount out of which it is alleged the city

was so heartily followed by the men of prominence among the people wherever he went) has resulted in directing public attention towards this Kingdom and its affairs, both political and commercial, to an extent that never existed before, and that cannot but prove to our advantage. And more especially may this favorable view of the case be predicated when we remember with pleas-The back Deutschland has completed her lading and will urable satisfaction the excellent impression the for the King's arrival. The interior of the church born." And this sentiment is to be found in the comments of the entire press of the country. inclined to hold in higher consideration than before the little Kingdom over which he reigns. and to further whose interests he has made this hazardous mid-winter journey. And whether it shall be our fortune to succeed or fail in our present endeavor to secure a Treaty of reciprocal commerce with the Government of the United States, we repeat that the beneficial results of His Majesty's visit, in making us better known

> A supremots exercise of the Royal prerogative was the pardon, on Wednesday last, of fifteen of the misguided men who participated in the riot of the 12th of February, 1874, on the occasion of His Majesty's election by the Legislature. By the prompt arrest and conviction of these men and by their imprisonment at hard labor during the past ten months, the majesty of the law has been vindicated and the spirit of insubordination which gave rise to their offense has been effectually rebuked. Previous to their final discharge, the men were taken in a body to the Palace, were His Majesty addressed them as

and understood abroad, will be felt and appre-

ciated in the future of these Islands.

"I have directed the Marshal to bring you before me at this time for the purpose of giving you a few words of advice before you are finally discharged from custody.

"Twelve months ago you were guilty of breaking the laws of the land and disturbing the peace : but since you have been in prison, your conduct is reported by the officers to have been good.

"On the occasion of my return from a visit to America, I have deemed it proper to exercise my prerogative by pardoning your offences, and terminating your respective terms of imprisonment. This has been done to-day by the reading to you by the Marshal of the proclamations of Royal

"Let me advise you, as you go back to your omes and your families, from this time forth to ponder well upon the beinous nature of the offenses of which you have been guilty, that the memory thereof may lead you to become good and loyal subjects,-law-abiding and peaceable members of

AThe men, (through one of their number, who His Majesty for his gracious pardon, and declared, -On the same day, a reprieve of three months convicted of the crime of murder on Hawaii in July last, and whose execution, (together with tragedy) had been ordered for Friday, March 12th. The evidence on the trial at Hawaii, and also at

As a writer on political economy, the name of John Stuart Mill stands very high, and justly so. His "Logic" and "Liberty," are grand monuments reared by an unparalled scholar. But those who have with pleasure and profit read these works of the distinguished author, will find a difficulty in believing that the Essays on Religion, published since his death, could come from the same source. It was a shock to the religious sentiment of Christendom to hear from the Bel-THE ADDRESS of His Majesty to the people on fast scientists an expression of grave doubt of the Saturday last, which we print in full in another purity and truth of religion, for it was felt that column, gives evidence of close observation, and they struck at the most solemn interests and senan estimation of what was seen at its true value, timents and gave no unimportant blow at the A practical application is very happily brought | basis of all human society. If such the judgment which the theories of Tyndall and Huxley provoked, what must be said of Mills's bold impeachment of Christianity and all its faiths?

It is a confession in which even the most indulgent reader will be shocked to perceive a tone of exultation, of utter disbelief in those religious hopes and maxims in which all modern civilization findslits justification, as well as upon which it leans for its most sure support. Mr. Mill does not even hesitate to deny that religion is indispensable to the welfare of mankind, and considers it, at best, been to inspire a confident feeling of hope for our | but local, temporary and accidental. Inasmuch as all the benefit likely to accrue from Christianity has already been secured to mankind, he is inclined to abandon it for some undeveloped and commerce will now enter upon a new and grander | incomprehensible idea founded on materialistic course." In the same prophetic vein are these | theories. The precepts of the Bible once thrown words from a prominent San Francisco journal, aside, he is sure of some moral philosophy, or in an article entitled "Our Commercial Neigh- system of meterial ethics, better adopted to the wants and purposes of mankind.

Thus it would seem that men of great learning and lofty lives, like Mill, are apt to be more dangerous to society by the misuse of their scholarly acquirements than are all the evils which now beset it. They are more formidable for their intellect, which clothes in a sort of grandeur their idea that science should monopolize reason, and religion be left to the emotions.

And here let us observe that the men of deep thought and science of the day are achieving a great work for the world. Their discoveries and demonstrations are the intellectual glory of the age. But there is a limit in the allegiance of the publie mind beyond which they are powerless to pass. If they attempt to exceed it they may indeed do some harm, but the inevitable result will be to discredit them and cause their own rejection as teachers of men. The sentiment of religion is with their hands; and thus has it ever been since too deeply seated in mankind to be exercised by mathematical thesis or the experiments of a laboratory. Men may be learned in scientific ways, eloquent and cunning in argument, but when they attempt to unmoor society from the anchorage of faith and east it adrift upon the uncertain and dark sea of infidelity, they encounter obstacles in the instincts and common sense of man-

kind that are not to be overcome. Religion is a sentiment that has grown and

visit to the United States, that we may in some bas been defrauded by Tweed and his associates. sort appreciate the importance and value to our- Unquestionably, with honest Courts and juries, the selves as a nation of that visit. The distinguished | money which has been dishonestly appropriated may be recovered from Tweed and his associates: now attracts the astention of the world. Our reception which the heads of government gave to the only question being, is that property where it commerce will now enter upon a newer and its distance. And if our planet is approaching the

HIS MAJESTY'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

In accordance with public notice given that His Majesty the King would address the people at Kawajahao Church, on Saturday last, an immense concourse filled that spacious building before 12 o'clock, which was the hour designated American people of all classes have received of was handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens KING KALAKAUA, who, to quote from a private and flowers. A full choir of singers and Berger's letter from Boston, " fills his station with grace | brass band were in attendance. On the entrance and dignity, but without hauteur; a pleasant of His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and gentleman, and yet a King, 'as to the manner | the Court, the audience rose to their feet, while the band gave the air of "God Save the King." Following their Majesties were-His Royal High-Thus, in learning to respect the person of our ness Prince Wm. Pitt Leleiohoku and Her High-King, the great people who are "our nearest | ness R. Keelikolani; His Excellency Governor neighbors and best friends ' may in future be Dominis and the Princess Liliu; the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and the Princess Miriam; Hon. C. R. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, His Highness Charles Kanaina and His Excellency Gov. Kapena; their Excellencies the King's Ministers, and the King's

The Rev. H. H. Parker, at the request of His Majesty opened the exercises with prayer, which was followed by singing by the choir of the flymn of Kamehameha, after which His Majesty addressed the people in the following words:

Only three months have passed away since we last met in this place, and during that time I have ourneyed nearly 5,000 miles on the ocean and 6,000 miles on the land, or about 10,000 miles in all, through the perils of the deep and amidst and

over the snow and frosts of mountains. On the arrival of myself and suite on the Western Shore of America, at the city of San Francisco, we were received with salutes from the forts and vessels of war, and with every demonstration of high onor by the officials of the Government. General schofield met us on behalf of the American Government. The General was at these Islands in 1870, during the reign of Lunalilo, at which time I made his acquaintance, and our meeting again was

On landing we were received by Mr. Otis, the Mayor of San Francisco, and by the military were scorted to our Hotel. The city assumed the paynent of all the expenses incurred during our stay. and this was but one of many instances in our experience of the generous feeling of that nation owards ours. I remained in San Francisco one week, and then we took up our long journey of 5,000 miles across the Continent by railway. Through the kind courtesy of the Road Officials we

We were seven days on the journey to Washingson. The members of the President's Cabinet came out on the road to meet us-a high mark of respect on the part of the Government-and we were escorted to the Hotel, where rooms had been prepared for us, by the military and bands of music. As soon as I was sufficiently recovered from an attack of illness, I called upon the President, who gave me a friendly and cordial reception. I visited the Government buildings and the Capol, in which Congress meets. The Speaker of the House of Representatives addressed me with words

hearty welcome and friendly greeting. In regard to the proposed Treaty of Reciprocity a subject in which we all feel deeply interestedpeople and the Government of America are favorable to it, and the work of negotiation is in e hands of our Commissioners. The latest advices which I have received give the information that the Treaty has been signed by President Grant, and sent to the Senate for ratification.

We remained in Washington eight days, proceedspoke for the rest) expressed their gratitude to | ing thence to New York. In that city also we were received with distinguished honor and entertained with the most marked hospitality. After a with evident emotion and sincerity, that they stay of seven days, we went to New Bedford, the would benceforth prove loyal and dutiful subjects. place from which in former years so many whaling vessels have been sent out. But latterly that business has greatly decreased, and manufactures have was granted in the case of Kaapuni, who was taken its place. Here also we were received with demonstrations of high respect, a military escort, and every polite attention. At New Haven I visited the church where the Rev. Mr. Bingham that of Kanukai, the principal actor in the and the other Pioneer Missionaries to these Islands were consecrated for their work.

We reached Boston on the evening of January Ast, and were received cordially. Here, at the the second trial here in January last, went to | house of Hon. Alpheus Hardy, I met the Rev. Dr. show that Kaapuni did not take an active part Anderson, a distinguished member of the American Board who visited Honolulu in the year 1864. I in the murders. His mental condition, moreover, attended service in the Park Street Church, in is not sound, and it is quite possible that his which Mr. Blagham preached before he sailed for sentence may eventually be commuted to impris- these Islands. I spent some time in Boston, visiting the schools for youth of both sexes. Something of what was observed in the systems of those schools may bereafter be made of practical use in the management of our own.

I did not have an opportunity to visit the buildngs and grounds that are being prepared at Phila-lelphia for the Grand Centennial of 1876, but I am indebted to the courtesy of Lieut. Col. Forney, of the Pensacola, for an engraving of the same. In se buildings a separate department is reserved every nation to be represented at the Exhibiion, and a place is reserved for Hawali. While it is true that we have sent specimens of our products England, France and Austria, our displays of this description have been but meagre, and it is therefore hoped that the opportunity which now offers will be zealously and industriously improved, and that all our merchantable articles of product will be fully represented at Philadelphia, whereby we may become better known in the world's com nerce. There are numerous varieties of cabinet woods in our forests, and a vast number of other resources of wealth on our Islands, now unproductive and but little thought of, which may yet be made available and be sought after, when once brought to notice, in this practical and ingenious age.

From Boston we visited Lowell, the manufacturng city, and Waltham, where watches are made. After seeing the celebrated Falls of Niagara we at length arrived at Chicago, where we remained four days, being handsomely received and entertained by the citizens. We saw all the sights of novelty and interest. The burnt district, of which we read some time ago, has been rebuilt. The dispatch with which those great losses have been repaired. in a remarkably short space of time after the fire, indicates in a striking manner, the wealth and enterprise of Chicago.

From this city we went to St. Louis, where again we were hospitably received, and where I met the renowned General Sherman. This city is full of wealth, with busy manufactories of iron, and silver, and the product of coal mines. At Jefferson City we were introduced to the Legislature of the State From thence we went to Omaha, where we were received and entertained with distinguished honor by the Masonic body of Knights Templar. We remained but one night in Omaha, and from thence came direct to California, where embarking on the Pensacola, we sailed for Honolulu. I am much indebted for the kindness and court-

esy which I have invariably experienced at the hands of the gentlemen detailed by the Govern-ment of the United States to attend me on my urneys. These were-Colonel Wherry, of the taff of General Schofield ; Lieutenant Commander Whiting, U. S. N., Captain Temple, U. S. N., Lieut. U. S. N., Lieut. Palmer, U. S. A., Lieut. Palmer, U. S. N., Lieut. Hooker and Lieut. Emery,

Throughout all these various journeyings, and at every stopping place, the Government and the people of America have placed us under weighty gations by the unvarying kindness, respect and good feeling which they have exhibited towards our nation, through myself. Therein has that great and powerful Government evinced that it is in truth a friend to our small nation.

As I observed the vast wealth and prosperity of that nation. I was impressed with the reflection that it was a result of the industrious habits of the people. They are never idle, day or night. The wealth and greatness of nations is created by the cultivators of the soil and by the men who toil forms of governments were first instituted on earth. considerations let us of Hawaii nei earnestly direct our attention, to the end that by our industries we may be enabled to attract foreign ducts of our country.

If we take a retrospect of the past, we shall plainly perceive that a failure to put our bands and our faculties to a proper use, has been one of the causes of the decline of our nation. Indolence, while it degrades the individual, saps the life of the entire nation. And therefore there is a vast difference to-day in the numbers and in the habits of industry of the people, from what was to be seen in the days of Kamehameha I.

Our position is a most favorable one, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, on the highway of the world's commerce. California on the East. Australia on the West, Chile on the South, Japan and China on the North ; -all these countries are progressing, and it will be impossible for us to remain

Samoa. We do not know the precise nature of his mission, but we do know that it is bumanitarian in effect, and that this officer has already displayed his devotion to a remarkable people whom We are proud to call kinsmen.

The Pacific Ocean with its productive islands

view and modest action of the United States in

Let us therefore wisely take care of ourselves and the best way to do this is to endeavor to make such material and social progress, that the powerful governments whose friendship we now fortunately ssess, shall be convinced that we deserve the sid and support. Let us in short, prove to the world, that Hawaii is worthy of her position among the independent nations of the world.

At the conclusion of the address, which was read in both languages, and was listened to with marked attention, the national song "Ka Lahui Hawaii," the words and air composed by the Princess Liliu, was sung by the choir with fine

Following this, was the passage of several resoutions, the audience, with a facility peculiarly Hawaiian, baving at once transformed themselves from an assemblage convened to bear the Sovereign, into a public meeting, while the Sovereign was still present. The tenor of the resolutions, however, is very appropriate, and they express the enthusiasm and cordial feeling that prevails among the people towards His Majesty and the nation which he has visited. As follows

Resolved, That the thanks of the Hawalian Peole be tendered to our beloved Sovereign King CALAKAUA, for his mission to the United States, and for the favorable impression which he has made in that country regarding Hawaii.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Hawaiian People are hereby tendered to the American Government and People, for the hospitable manner in which they entertained our Sovereign, and for the kindly service of a national war vessel to convey him to and from San Francisco. Resolved. That these resolutions be printed in the Hawaiian and English newspapers, and that a

rough its Minister Resident.

After a benediction pronounced by the Rev. H. H. Parker, His Majesty retired (the audience standing) accompanied as on entering, the band playing the national anthem, and the great gathering dispersed. It was one of the largest of the many large assemblages that ever convened in Kawaiahao Church, and was characterized with the utmost good order and decorum.

THE BALL AT ALHOLANI HALE.

The grand assembly given by His Majesty the King last evening, was by far the finest and most princely in its appointments, as well as the most were provided with three magnificent cars for our comprehensive in the attendance which it attracted. of any affair of the kind ever witnessed in Honolulu. The spacious Parliament House, where grave judges, versatile lawyers, care-worn Ministers of State, and plodding clerks, are wont to pass the hours in decent routine, was last night the scene where-" A thousand hearts beat happily; and when

Music srose with its voluptuous swell, Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spoke again, And all went merry as a marriage bell The building was in fact given up entirely to the public, with exception of the rooms where the archives of the Supreme Court are kept, and the sanctum sanctorum of the Treasury Department. Over seven hundred invitations had been issued, and thus while the " rank, fashion and beauty" of Honolulu were present, there were also to be found every body else that ever goes to parties, and a good many who never do except on an occasion like this, when the King himself is the host.

The building, it is needless to say, was with flowers and evergreens. On the front, dependant from the tower, were rows of colored lanterns, while over the clock was a transparency -"KALAKAUA,"-surmounted by a crown. The

windows of the tower were all illuminated, and the grounds were lit up with bundreds of torches. The Legislative Hall, one hundred and ten feet is length by thirty-five in width, was devoted to dancing, the band of the U. S. S. Pensacola and that of the Government led by Mr. Berger, being stationed in an improvised gallery at the west end. The floor was covered over the matting with white canvas. The room was lighted with four nine-light chandeliers. On the walls on either side were hung the portraits of Hawaiian Kings, from Kamehameha I. to KALAKAUA, the latter being a splendid enlarged photograph, nearly life-size, recently taken in San Francisco.

After a presentation of guests to His Majesty, at about nine o'clock, Col. Hoffmann, M. D., who conducted the ceremonies, gave the signal for dancing, which was commenced with the "Royal Quadrille," composed as follows:

His Majesty the King and Mrs. Ballieu; Admiral Almy and the Hon. Mrs. Bishop; His Excellency the Minister Resident and Her Majesty the Queen;

M. Ballieu, French Commissioner, and the Princess Liliu Dominis: H. R. H. Prince Leleiohoku and Mrs. W. L. Green; Mr. Wodehouse, H. B. M.'s Commissioner and the Princess Miriam Cleghorn; Captain Gherardi, U. S. N., and Mrs. Col. W. F.

Commander Anson, R. N., and Mrs. P. C. Jones; Commander Vander Meulen, R. N., and Miss

Captain Skerrett, U. S. N., and Miss Harris; Captain Erben, U. S. N., and Mrs. W. C. Parke; His Excellency the Minister of Interior and Mrs.

From that time, a constant succession of "round" and "square" dances, to the unequalled music of both bands, playing alternately, occupied the company until long after midnight. The scene in the large hall was one of splendor and beauty not soon to be for-About midnight, a sumptuous supper, provided

under the skillful direction of His Majesty's Butler, Mr. Phillip von Oehlenhofen, was served in Marshal Parke's room, where seven tables groaned under solids and fluids and all the delicacies of nature and art, beautifully relieved with boquets here and there and pyramids of flowers. Had we the talent of a Jenkins, we might essay a

description of the rich and becoming toilets whose profusion bewildered the gaze-but we can only remark, in a prosaic way, that such a collection of beauty adorned with taste and elegance was never before seen in this city, and rarely in any other. From first to last, not an unpleasant or un-

toward event occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion, and "the King's Ball" may most emphatically be pronounced as a brilliant success. His Majesty has accomplished what with others would prove a difficult if not an impossible task-he has rendered an extremely large and cosmopolitan company happy and delighted with themselves and everybody else.

A Startling Possibility.

A telegraphic dispatch from London to a New York paper, dated Jan. 16th, reads as follows : "On inquiry I have learned from Greenwich that the first tentative computations of the data obtained from observations of the recent transit of Venus have At the Sign of the Big Watch. yielded results somewhat different from what was exommerce to our ports, and freight it with the pro- pected. Four calculations, made independently, give the sun's parallax as being respectively 9.06 seconds, 9.45 seconds, 9.25 seconds, and 9.20 seconds, the mean being 9.24 seconds. The computations were mean being 9.24 seconds. The computations were made by Professor W. G. Adams, lecturer on physics Meeting at 7 1-2 o'clock, in the Lecture room, to which all are King's college; Professor O. Henrici, Ph. D., of | welcome. University college; Frederick Guthrie, Royal school of mines and arts; and Messrs. Dunkin and Ellis, assistants at the Royal observatory, Greenwich. No calculations have yet been completed at Kew observatory. The computations as given were made only upon the basis of the moments of external and internal contacts as reported from the different points of stationary.

Colonel Steinberger, who came in the same ship with us to Honolulu, is U. S. Commissioner to taken into the account."

From the comments made on this dispatch by a distinguished American astronomer, it seems that these computations indicate that the Earth is now about 7,000,000 miles nearer the sun than it was in about 7,000,000 miles nearer the sun than it was in 1761, when Encke and other astronomers calculated

Men Encke and other astronomers calculated

Men Encke and other astronomers calculated

Men Encke and other astronomers calculated pour King in that country, (the example of which can be reached; or has it been made away with? grander course, and we are proud of the elevated sun at the rate of seven million miles in one hundred

and thirteen years, it would require only fourteen hundred and forty years to bring both bodies together, when the Earth would fall into the sun. But, as it is certain that our centripetal motion would be vestly accelerated continually as we got closer within the sphere of the sun's attraction, unless his forces should be proportionately decreased or his volume reduced, it is also probable that we should consume very much less time than is given

above in making the tremendous journey. If the distance from the sun be now 88,000,000 of miles, and there is a movement of our globe towards it of 7,000,000 miles in one hundred and thirteen years, we would be but 74,000,000 miles distant from the center of our solar system in the year 2104. Could human beings live in the increased heat to which they would be then exposed? Would not many metals be fusible at that distance. Tin melts at 446, lead at 608, sinc at 680, bronze at 1651, silver at 1832, gold at 2156, iron at 2200.

But speculation is useless in such a contingency. To change materially all our relations to the sun is to change everything. The sun, Lucerna Mundi, the great all-vivifying, all-pulsating heart of our system, regulates directly or indirectly every circumstance in our physical condition. If a change should be going on in this relation, there will, doubtless, be compensations which will enable us to accommodate ourselves to our new environment. The astronomers and physicists would set us an example in this regard, since, their unit of measure sensibly disturbed, pretty much all their system would be disturbed, and they would have all their calculations to make over again. But, whatever else happens, the great primordial powers of nature will not suffer, Kepler's and Newton's laws will govern the universe all the copy of them be sent to the American Government same, and time, space, eternity move ceaselessly upon their unsearchable ways, without haste, without rest, for ever and ever.

Manual Labor.

We find the following forcible and pungent article under the above heading, in the San Francisco Commercial Herald of a late date.

One of the demoralizing effects of a long and bloody civil war is to be found in the aversion to engage in pursuits which require manual labor. The rapidity with which collossal fortunes were made during and since our late terrific struggle, by men void of culture and refinement, but full of dash and venture, was so strikingly in contrast with the tedious and comparatively unsatisfactory progress of those who relied upon manual labor to achieve independence, that the latter method is come to be regarded as something to be despised and shunned. Tom Jones, the former hod-carrier, but now Thomas Jones, Esq., the millionaire, affects to regard with contempt any and all pursuits which require the exertion of corporeal effort. Nothing short of the bar, the pulpit, or the counting-house is deemed suitable for his child; and Bill Smith, the carpenter, who knew Tom Jones in his days of squalor and destitution, determines that his son shall have as much opportunity to become distinguished, and the boy is instilled with the belief that nothing confers honor in this world but the possession of money. He hears it at home; sees it in the streets; learns it from his intercourse with others brought up in the same school, and even comes to realize its dominant power in churches whose congregations vie with each other to No thought is given to the fact that the professions of this country are altogether overstocked, and that not more than five in every hundred achieve even fair success. The splendid career of such men as Watt, Stephenson, Franklin, Morse, Burritt, Ericsson, and a hundred more of the same character, are not thought worthy of imitation now-a-days by the average American. He would be deemed a cruel and unnatural father-as a rule-who might presume to place his son behind a plow; to shove a fore-plane, or ask him to smite the glowing iron with the massive sledge. The metal of which young hopeful is composed possesses qualities far too fine for such rough avocations. Besides, he is too delicate; he sometimes has a headache, or perhaps a slight cough. To indenture him as an apprentice is, to the American mind, too much like abandoning him to peonage; and to give him a trade, or place him in any position requiring manual labor, would be to lower him in society." It never occurs to such parents, who seem to have their veins full of the "aspiring blood of the Lancasters," that they are employing the best possible method of either making vagabonds and discontented idlers of their children, or hurrying them out of this world through the doors of a lawyer's minister's or merchant's office. Brought up under such training, our young men seem ambitious only o get a living out of their wits, even at the expense of manliness, independence, self-respect, and the fearful wear and tear of conscience. What is the result? Vast numbers of the best farms in the United States are now in the possession of Germans, Irish, Swedes, Dutch, and other foreign-born and bred farmers. Our workshops are filled with imported mechanics, who have brought with them certain stipulations by which our youth are ruled out from learning trades. Our shipping is largely manned by foreign sailors, and all our manufacturing establishments are little better than hives for the industrious bees of other countries. Such a condition of society is replete with evil. It can, if continued, result only in national degredation, and the destruction of that independent element which is our best safe-guard.

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